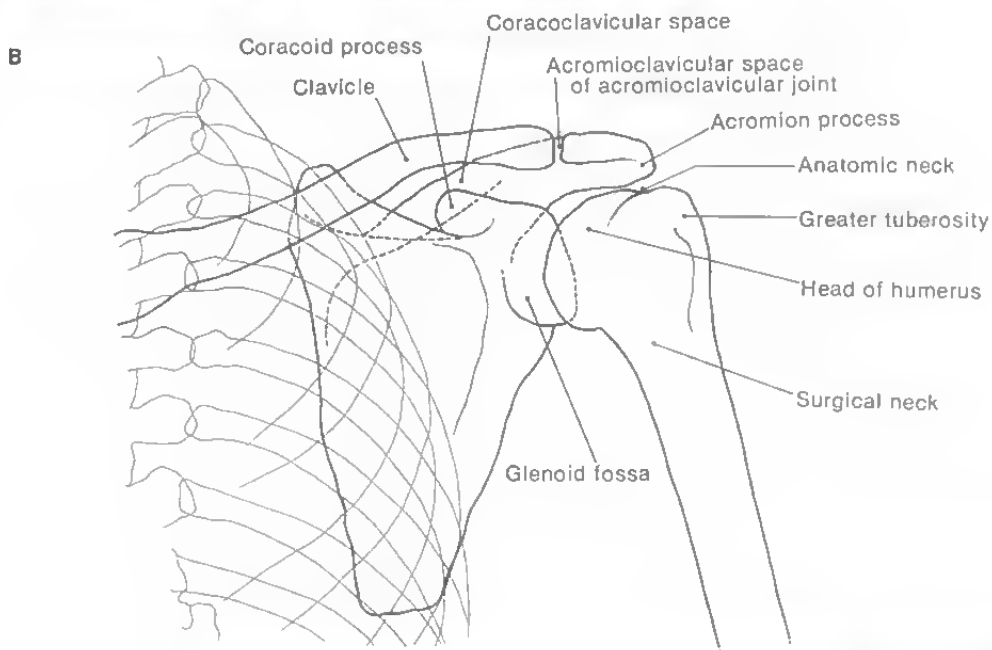




A

Figure 1-1. (A) An AP radiograph of the shoulder and (B) its schematic representation. (C) The orientation of a patient's shoulder relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for an AP radiograph of the shoulder (the film cassette is located beneath the tabletop). In this instance, the arm is externally rotated to the extent that the line between the humeral epicondyles lies in a coronal plane. Such external rotation projects the greater tuberosity in profile, as seen in Figure 1-1A. (See section 1 B.)



B



C

Figure 1-7. (A) A lateral radiograph of the elbow and (B) its schematic representation. (C) The orientation of a patient's elbow relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for a lateral radiograph of the elbow. (See section II B 1.)

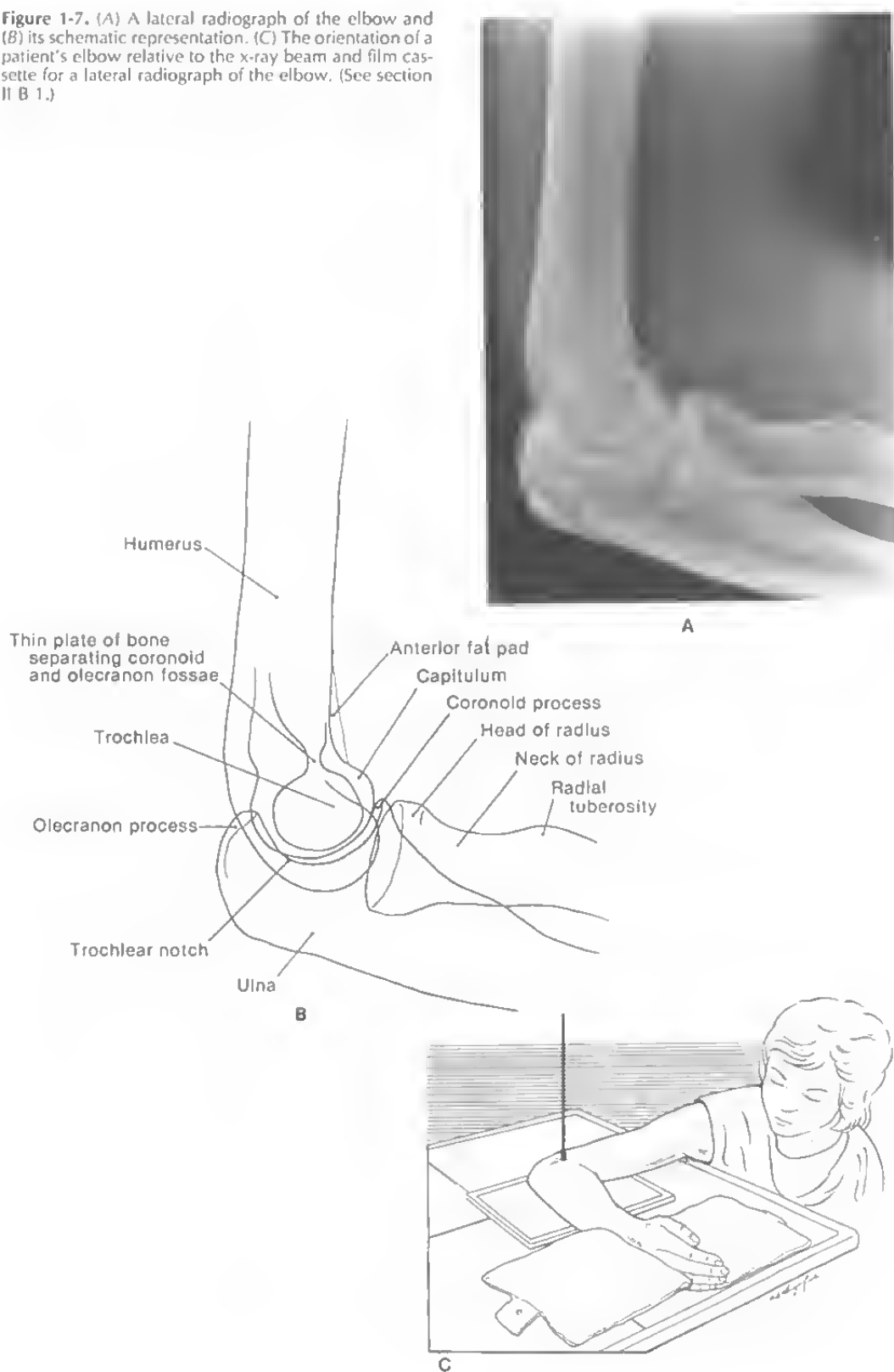


Figure 1-9. (A) An AP radiograph of the elbow and (B) its schematic representation. (C) The orientation of a patient's elbow relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for an AP radiograph of the elbow. (See section II B 2.)

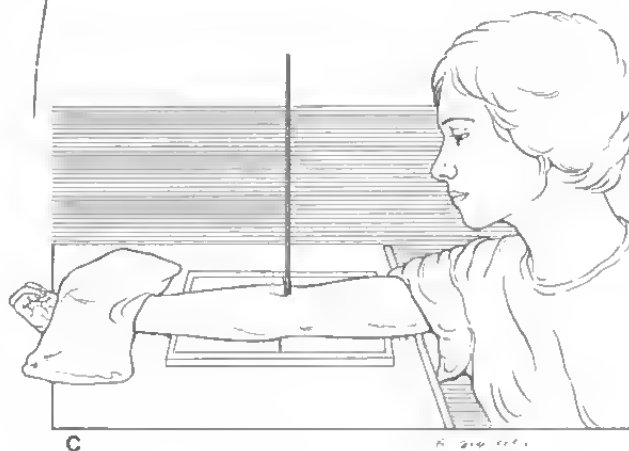
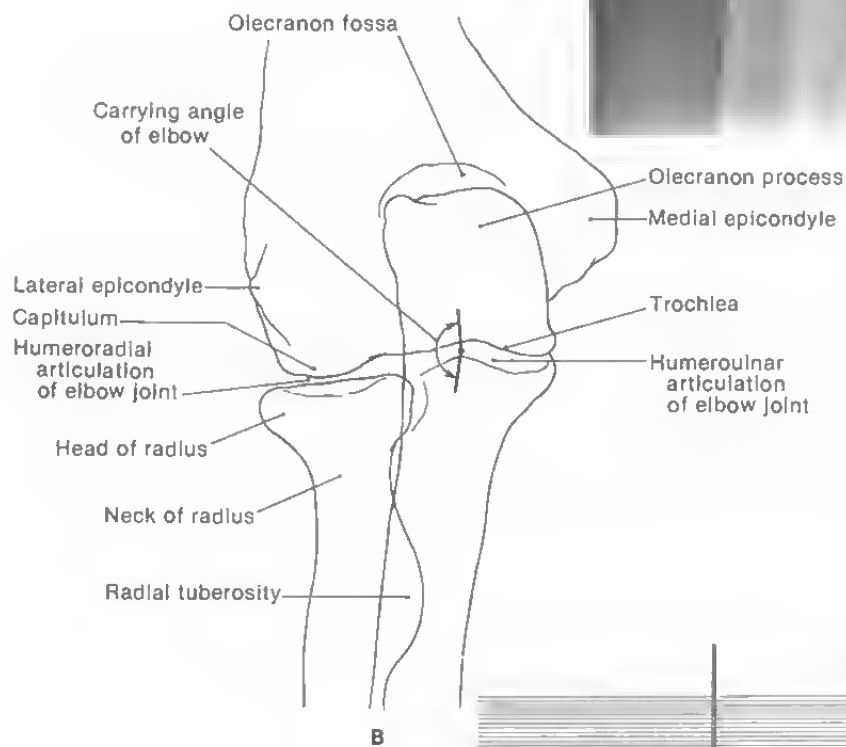
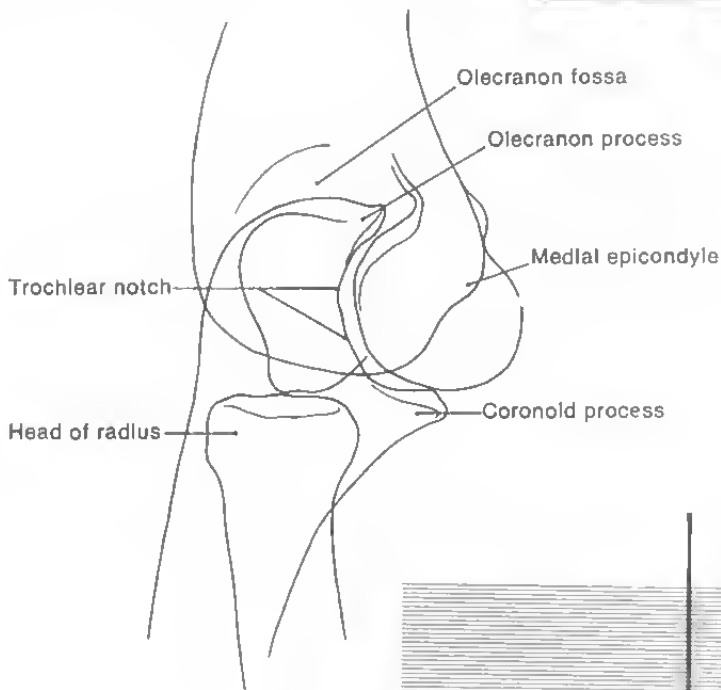


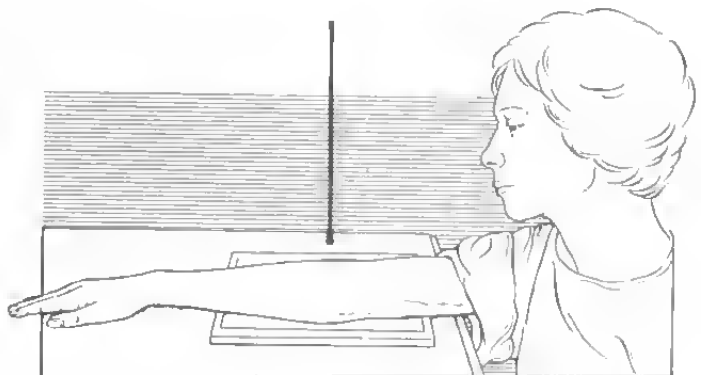
Figure 1-10. (A) An internal oblique radiograph of the elbow and (B) its schematic representation. (C) The orientation of a patient's elbow relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for an internal oblique radiograph of the elbow. (See section II B 3.)



A

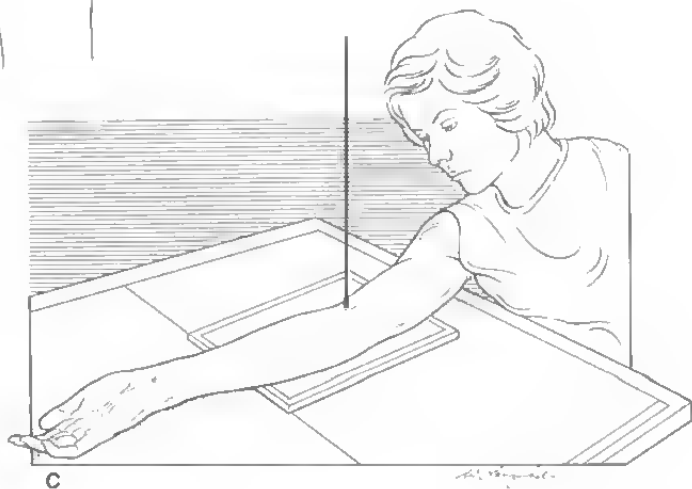
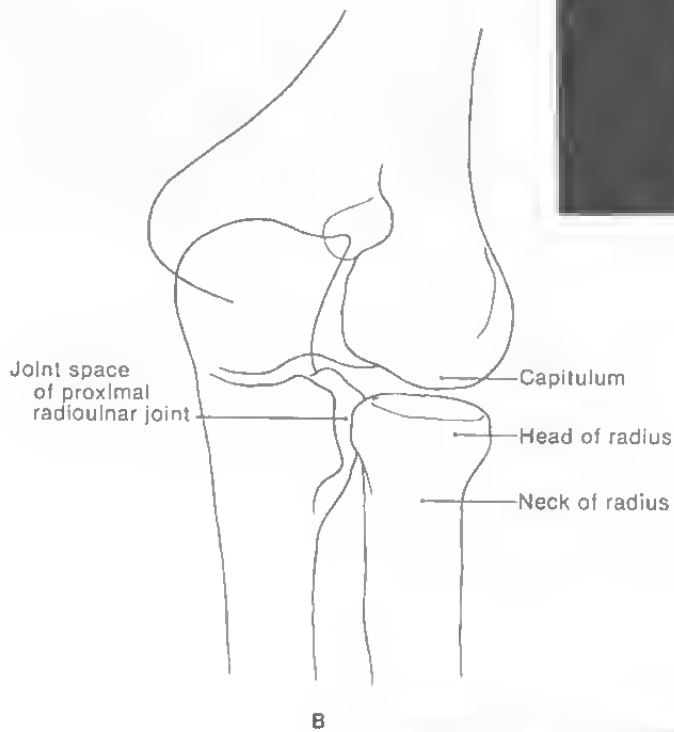


B



C

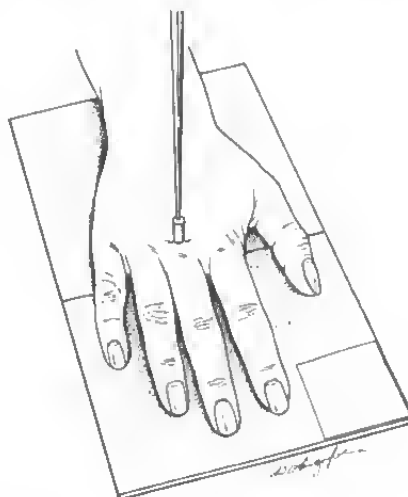
Figure 1-11. (A) An external oblique radiograph of the elbow and (B) its schematic representation. (C) The orientation of a patient's elbow relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for an external oblique radiograph of the elbow. (See section II B 4.)



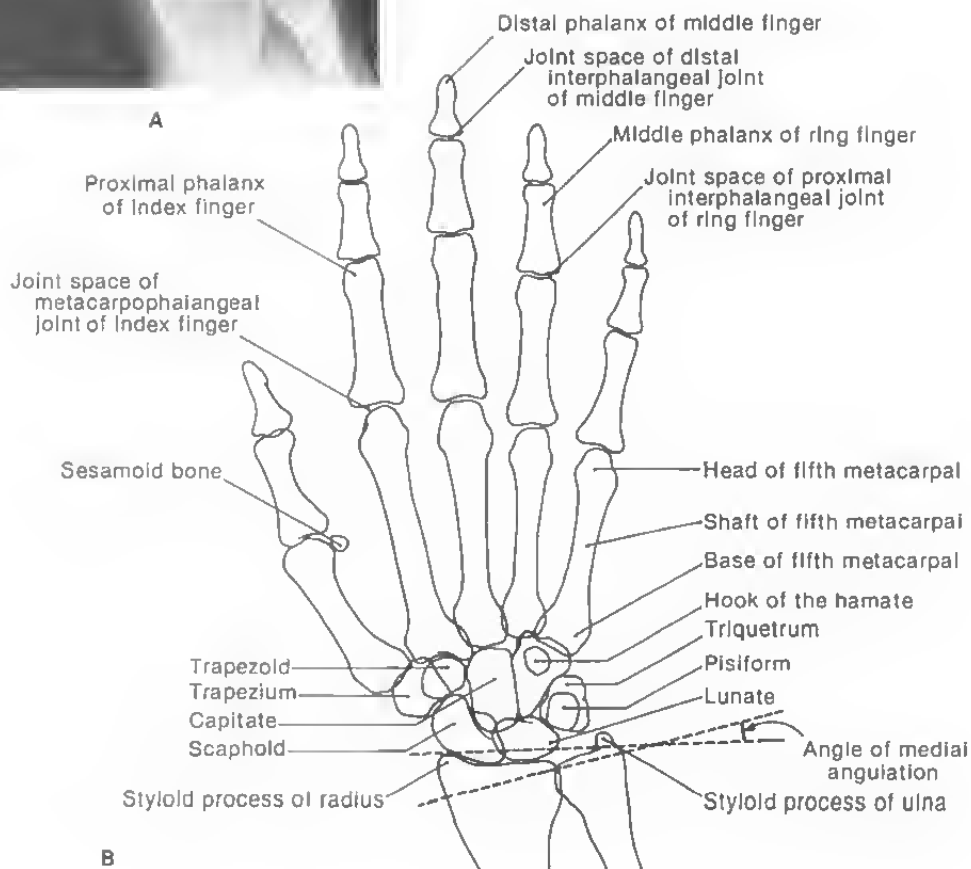


A

Figure 1-19. (A) A PA radiograph of the hand and (B) its schematic representation. (C) The orientation of a patient's hand relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for a PA radiograph of the hand. The pointer is perpendicular to the film cassette positioned beneath the hand. (See section III B 1.)



C



B

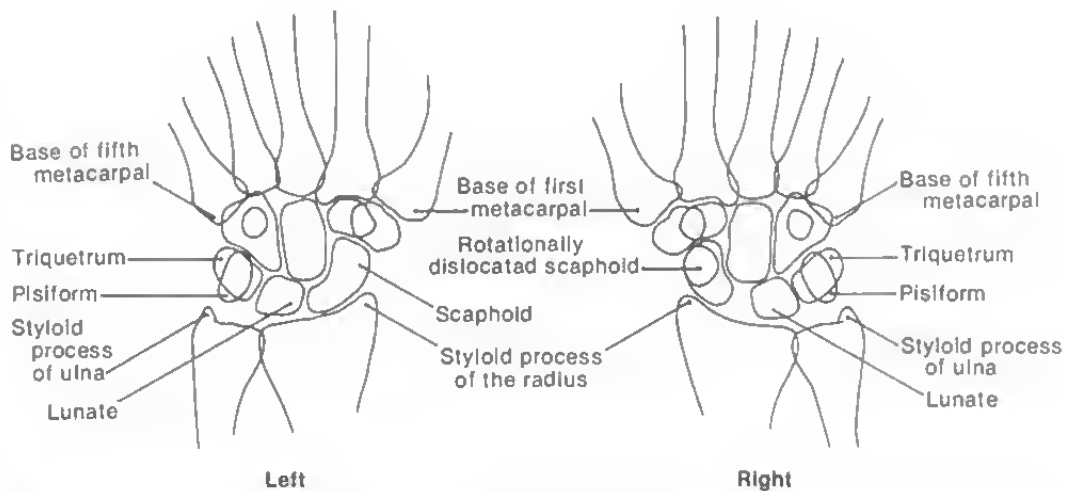


Figure 1-24. The outlines of the PA radiographs of the normal (*left*) and injured (*right*) wrists of a person who has suffered a rotationally dislocated scaphoid in the right wrist. (See section III C 1 c.)

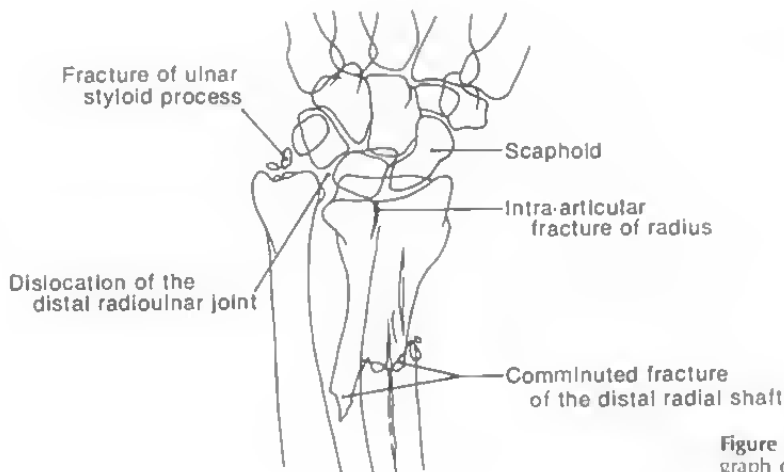


Figure 1-25. An outline of a PA radiograph of a Galeazzi fracture-dislocation. (See section III c 2 a.)

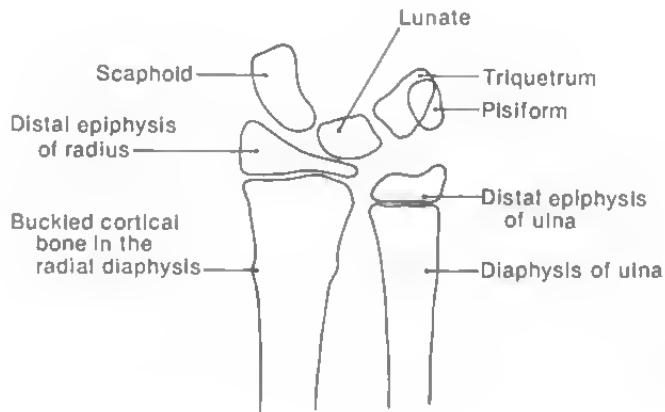
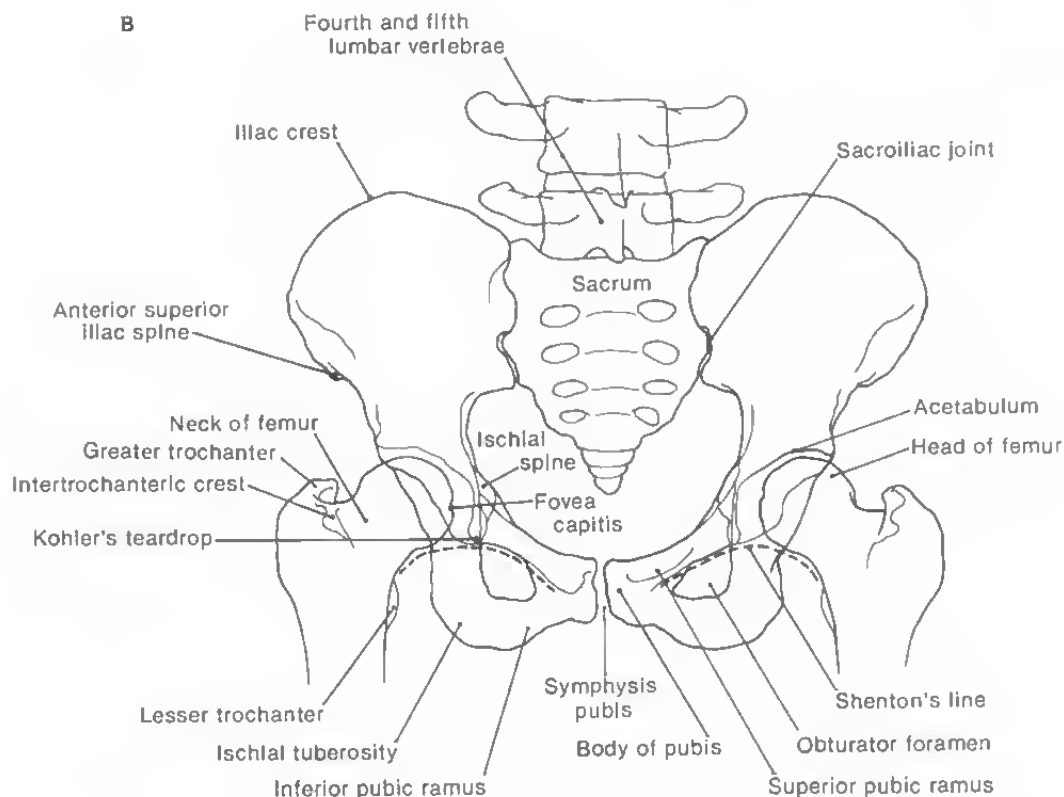
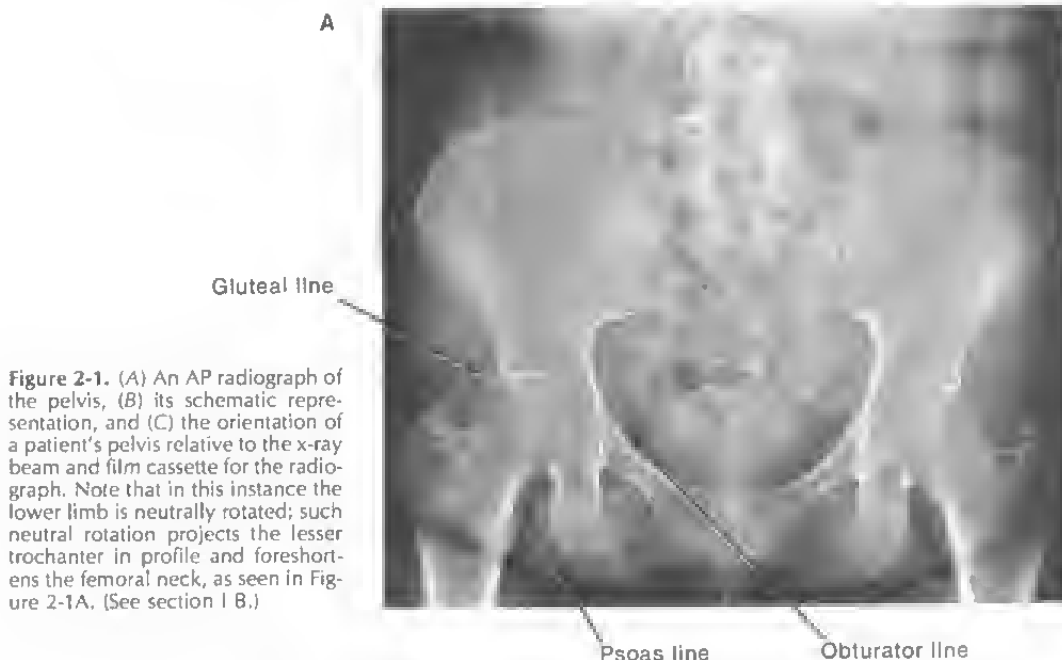


Figure 1-26. An outline of a PA radiograph of a torus fracture of the distal third of the radial shaft. [See section III C 2 b (1).]

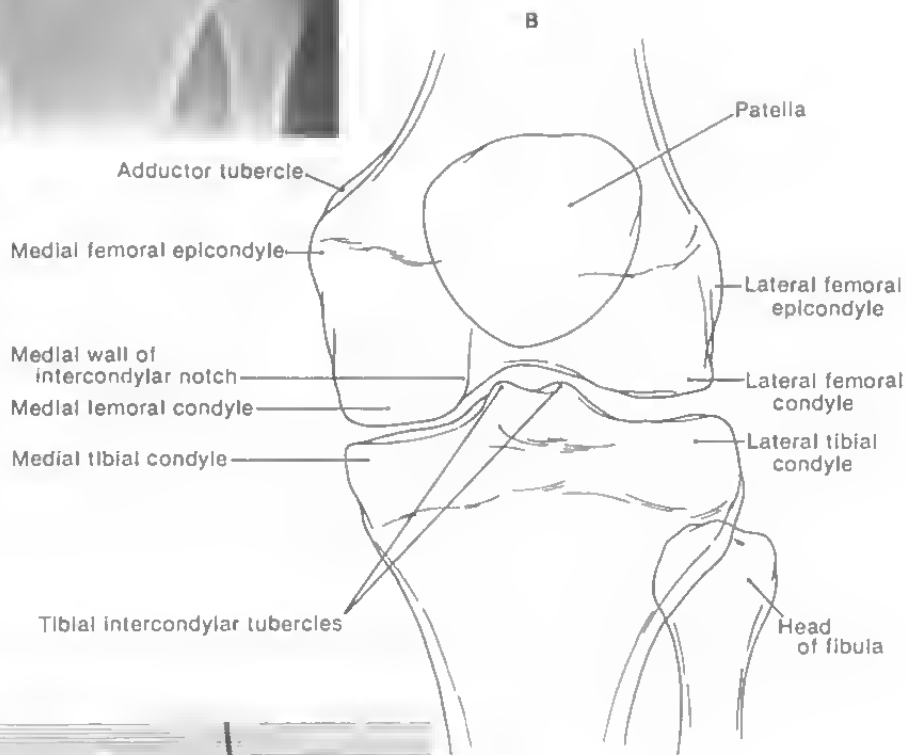


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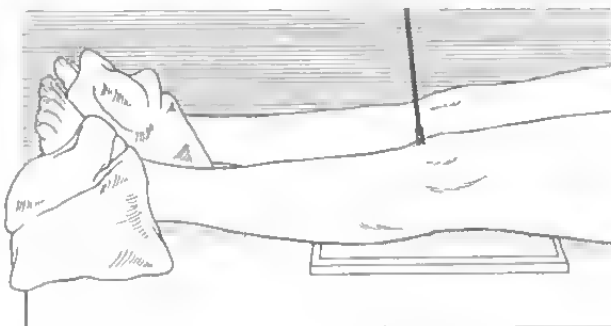


A

Figure 2-5. (A) An AP radiograph of the knee, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of a patient's knee relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B 1.)

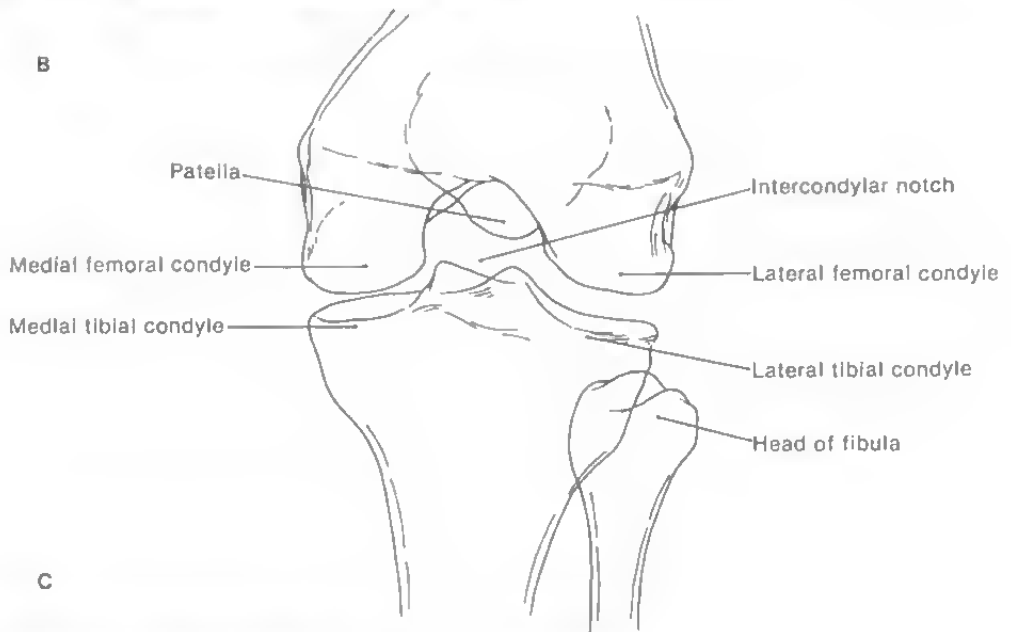
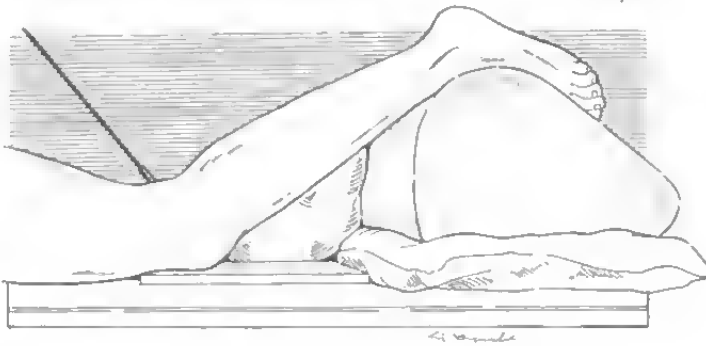


C



**A**

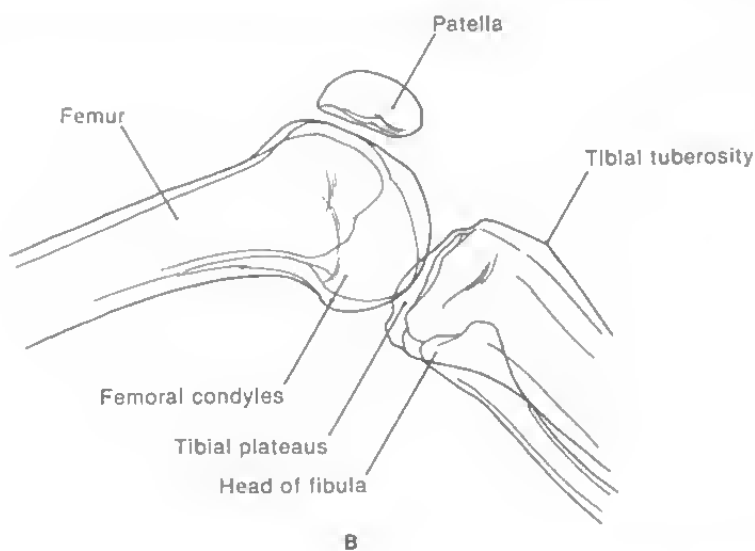
Figure 2-6. (A) A tunnel radiograph of the knee, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of a patient's knee relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B 2.)

B**C**

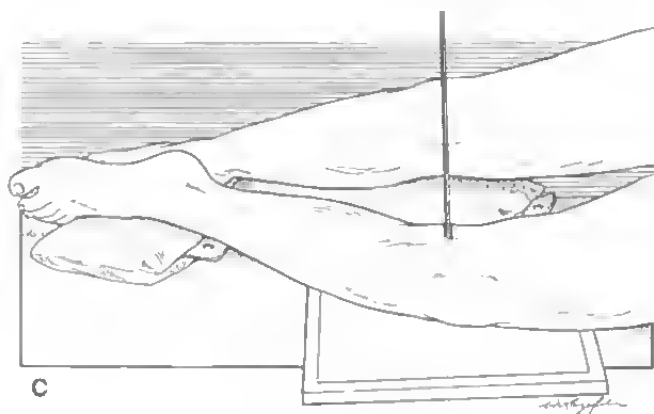


A

Figure 2-7. (A) A lateral radiograph of the knee, (B) its schematic representation and (C) the orientation of a patient's knee relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B 3.)



B

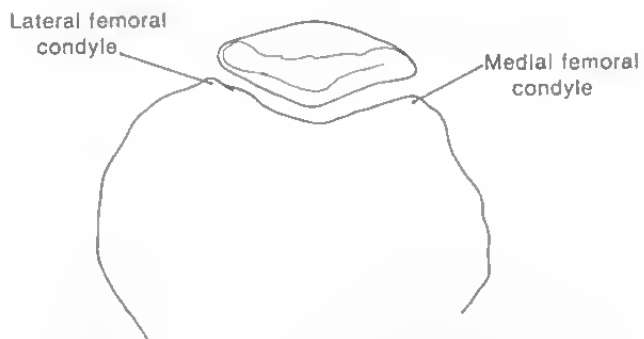


C

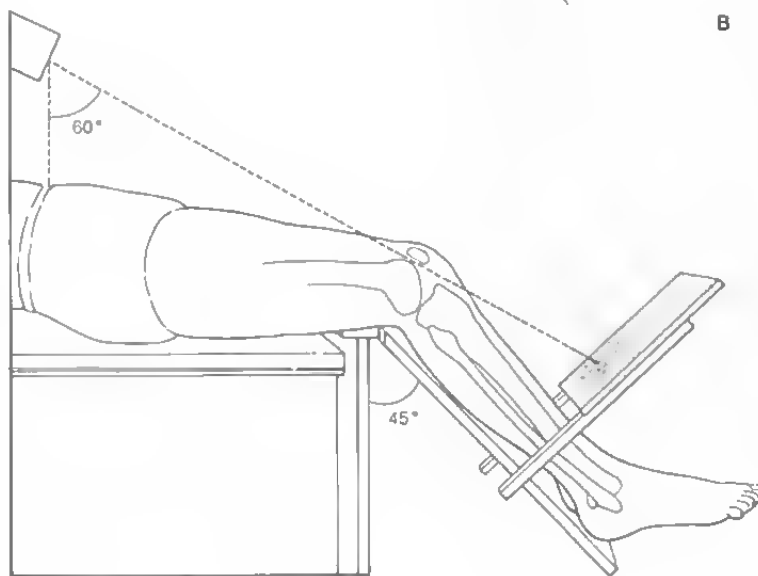


A

Figure 2-8. (A) An axial radiograph of the knee, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) a commonly selected orientation of the patient's knee relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B 4.) [Figure 2-8C is adapted with permission from Greenspan A: *Orthopedic Radiology*. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1988, p. 6.5.]



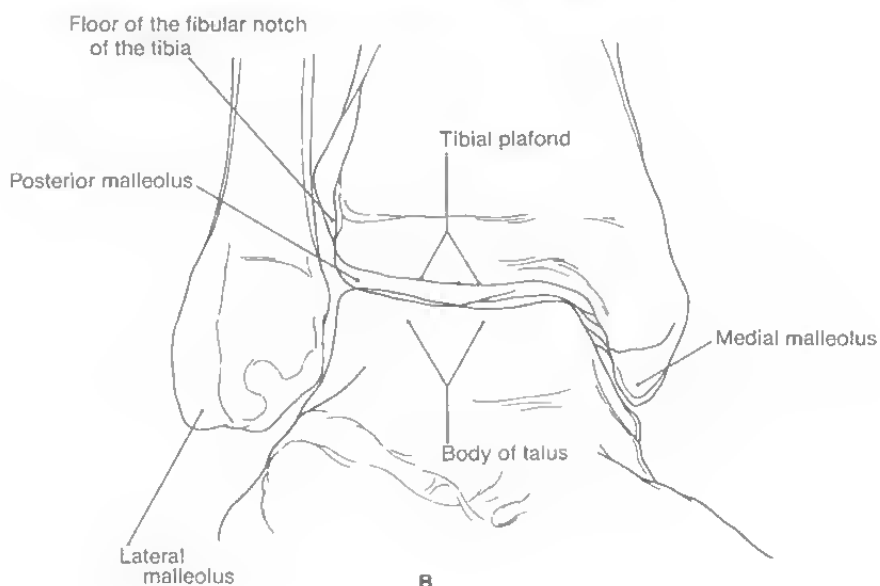
B



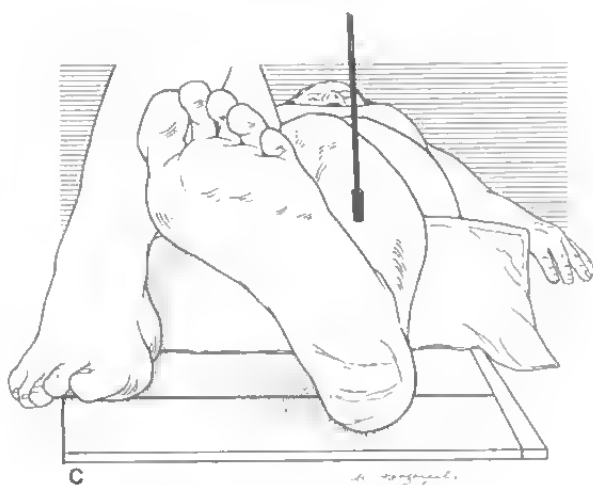
C



A

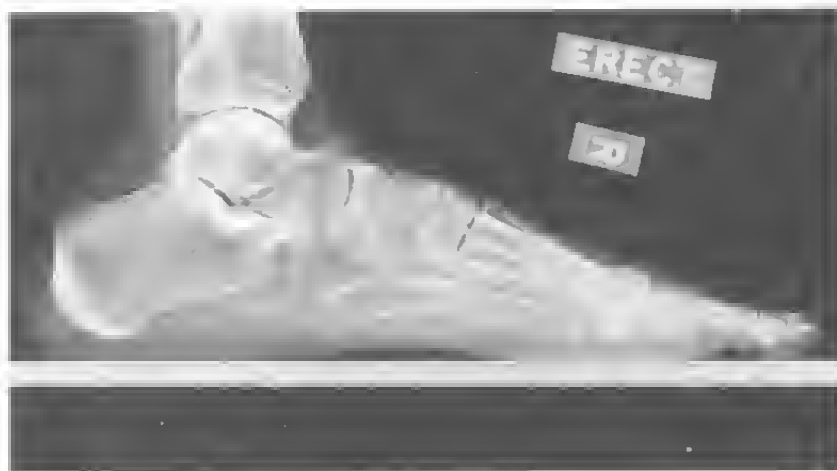


B

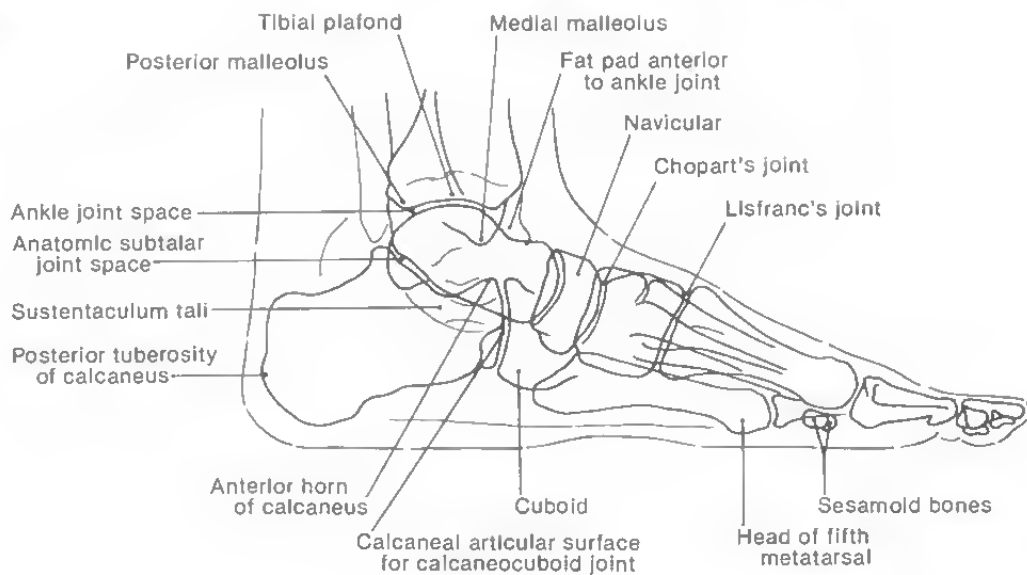


C

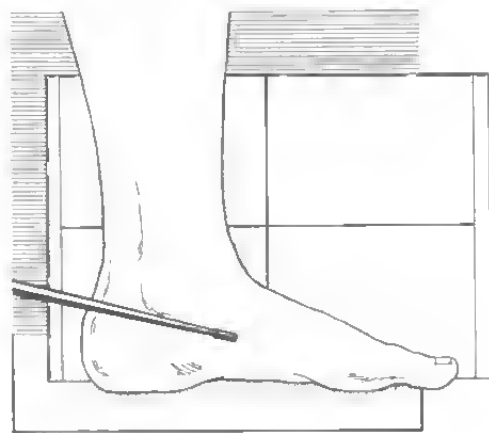
Figure 2-21. (A) A mortise radiograph of the ankle, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of a patient's foot relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. Note that the foot is internally rotated to render the line between the medial and lateral malleoli perpendicular to the path of the x-ray beam. (See section III B 1.)



A



B

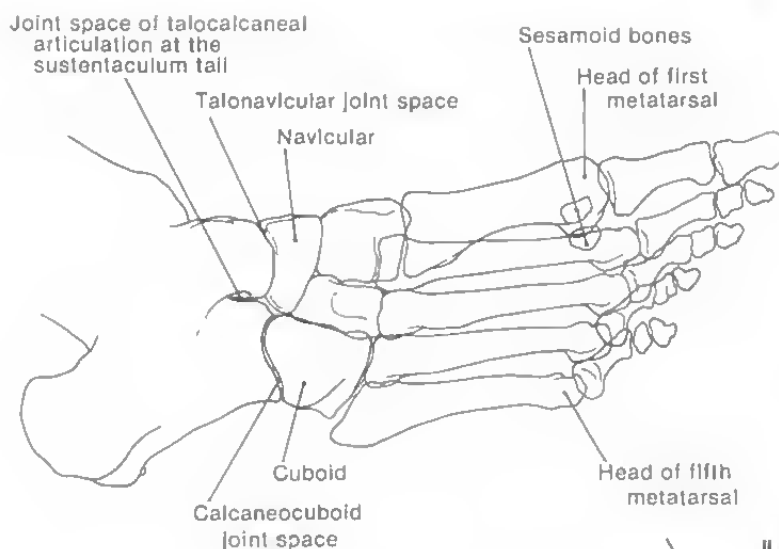


C

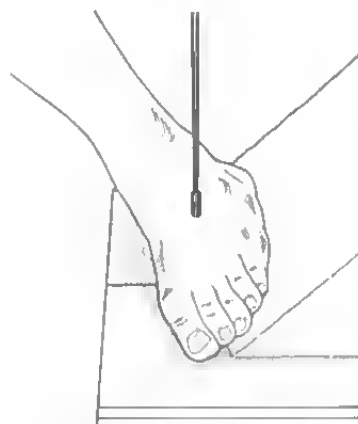
Figure 2-22. (A) A lateral radiograph of the foot, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of a patient's foot relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section III B 2.)



A



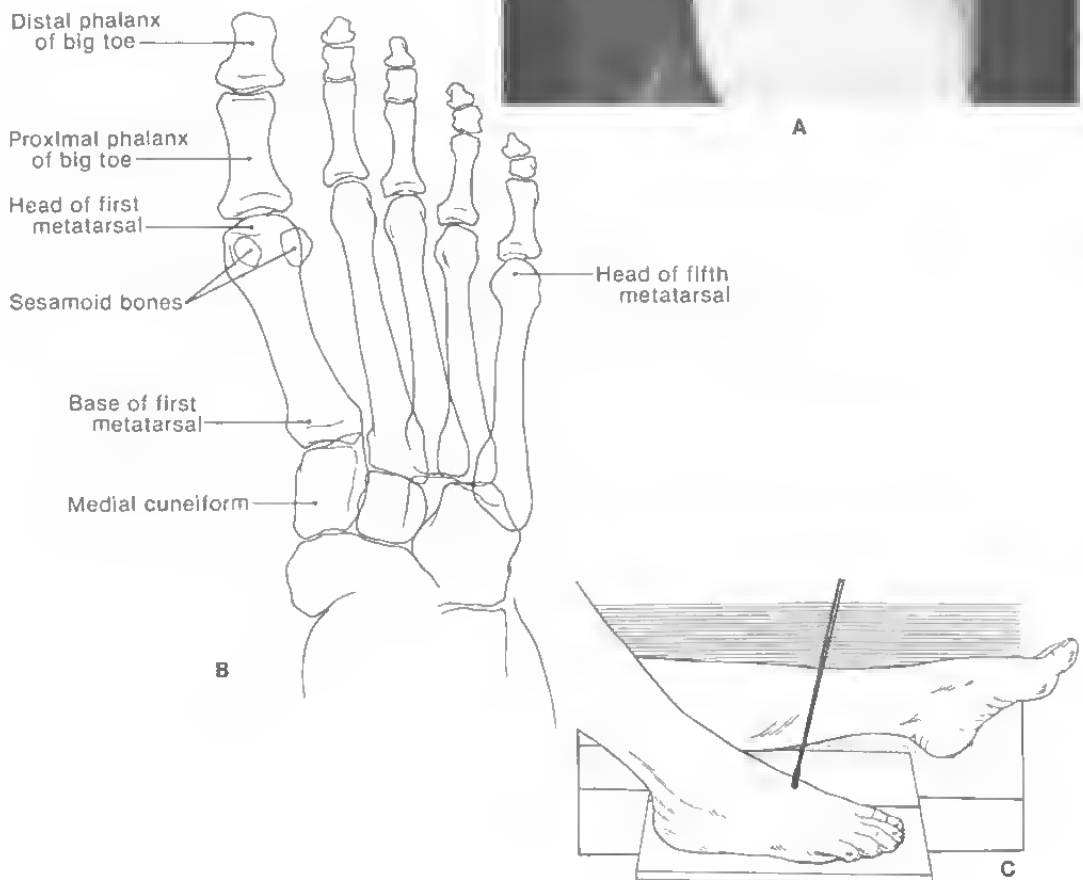
B



C

Figure 2-24. (A) An oblique radiograph of the foot, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of a patient's foot relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section III B 3.)

Figure 2-25. (A) An AP radiograph of the foot, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of a patient's foot relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section III B 4.)



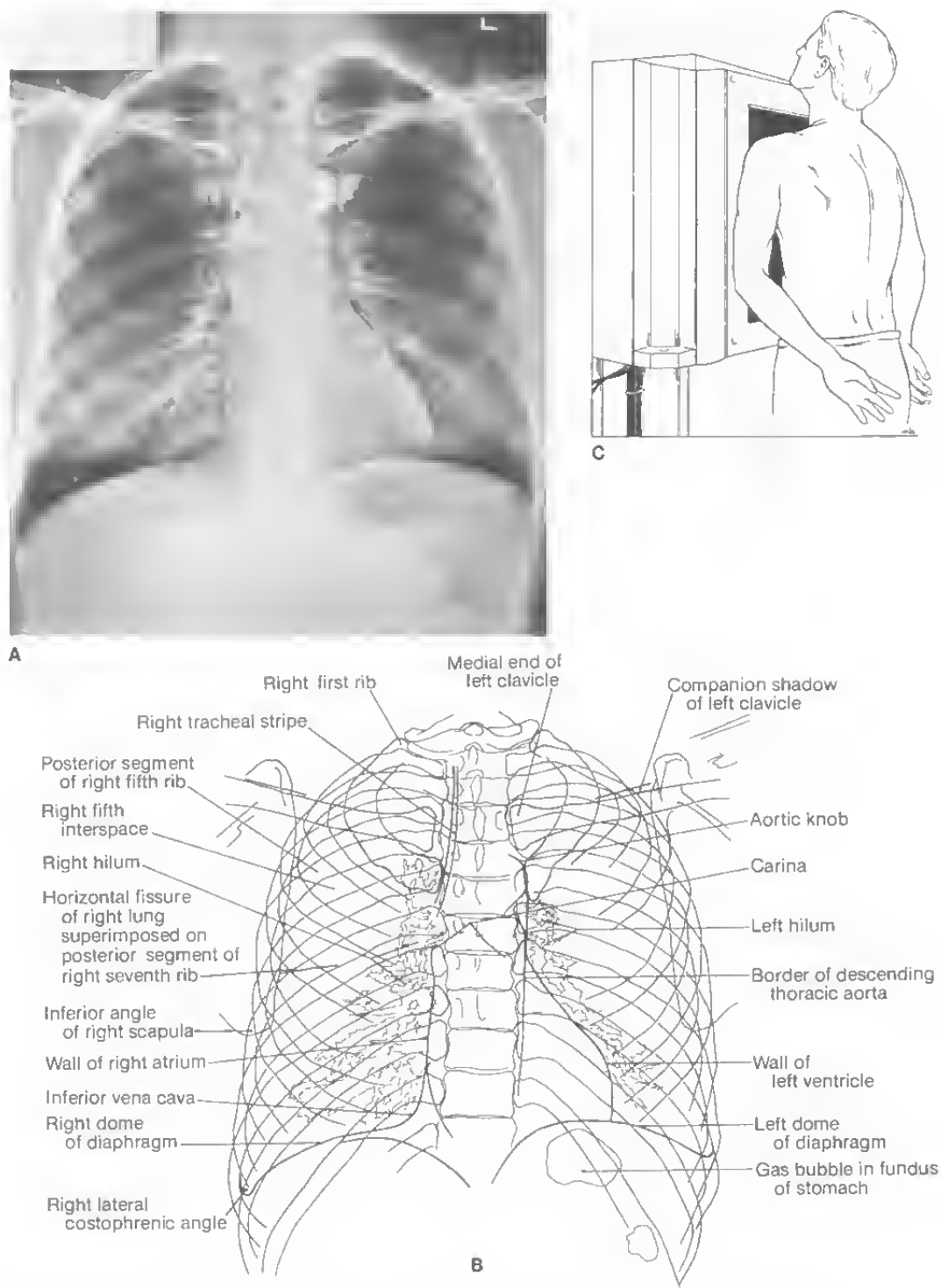


Figure 3-1. (A) PA chest film of a 54-year-old male, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of the patient's thorax relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II A.)

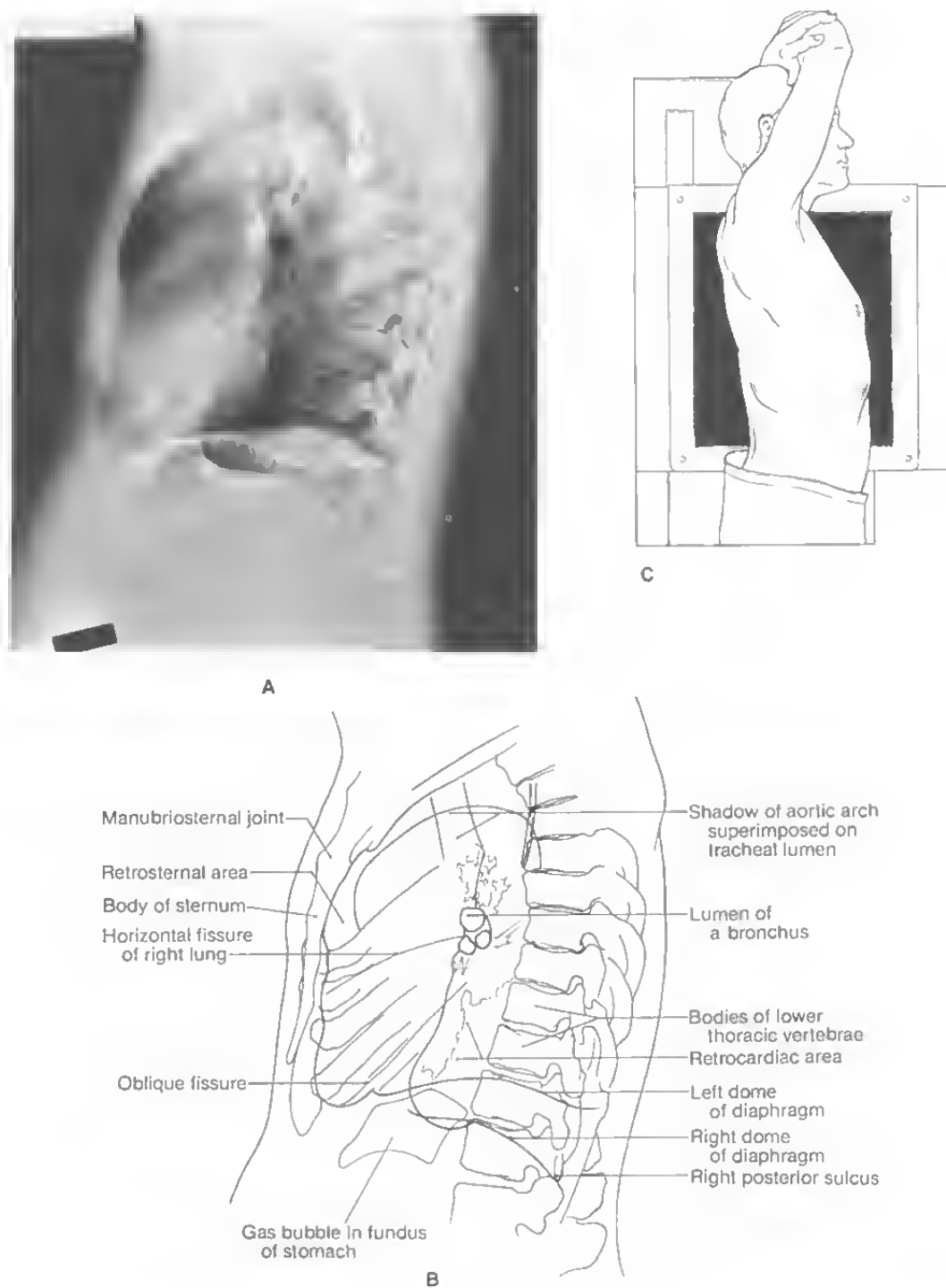
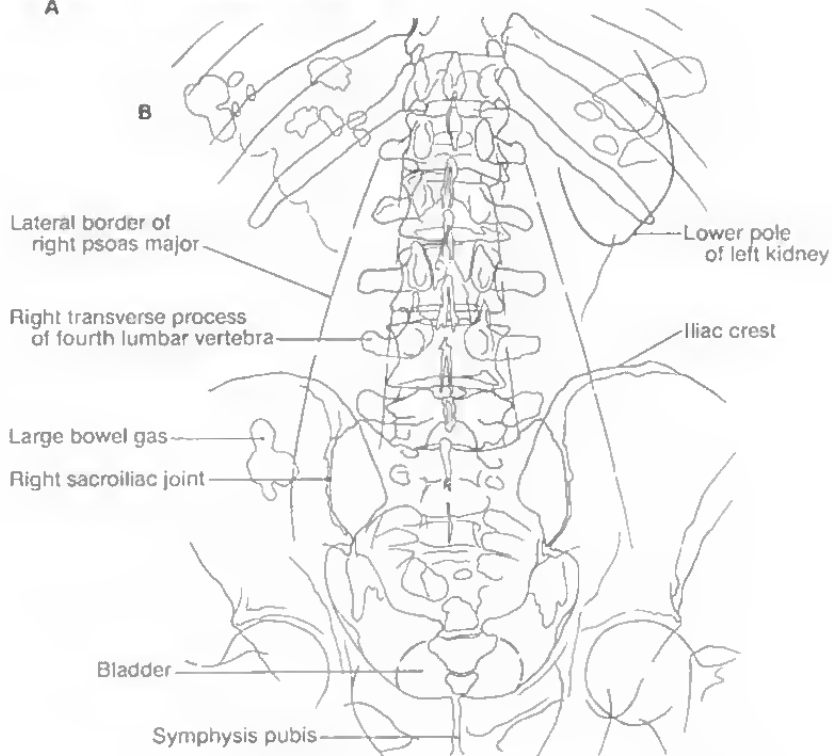


Figure 3-4. (A) Left lateral chest film of the same 54-year-old male as in Figure 3-1, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of the patient's thorax relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B.)



A

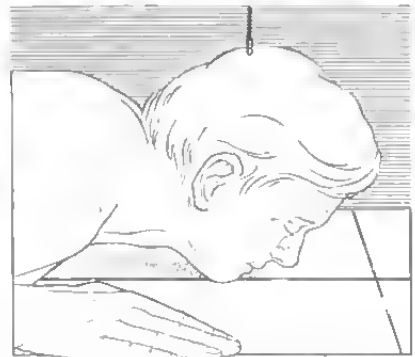
Figure 4-1. (A) An AP supine abdominal plain film of a 63-year-old male, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of the patient's abdomen relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II.)



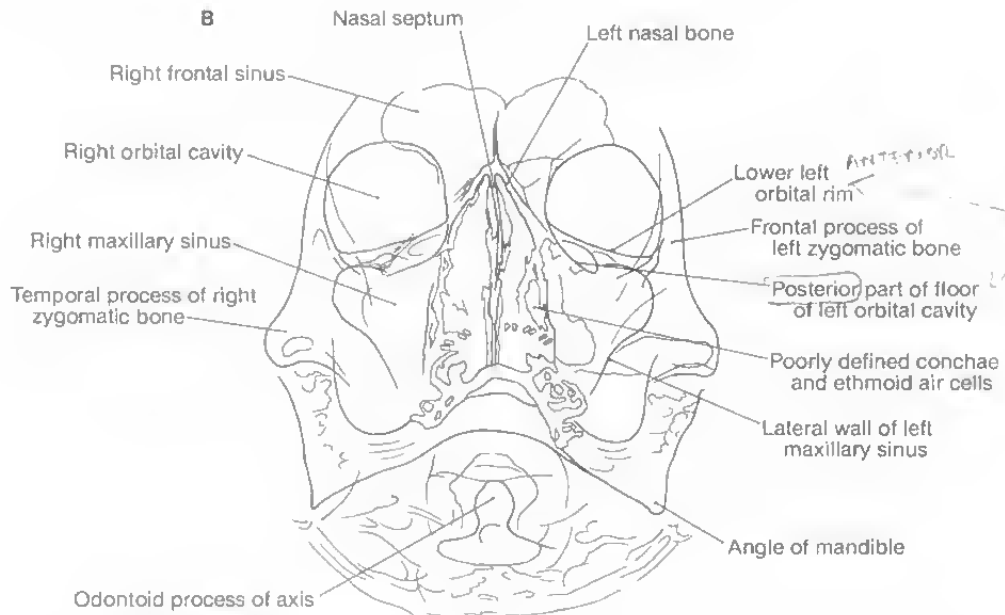
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A



C



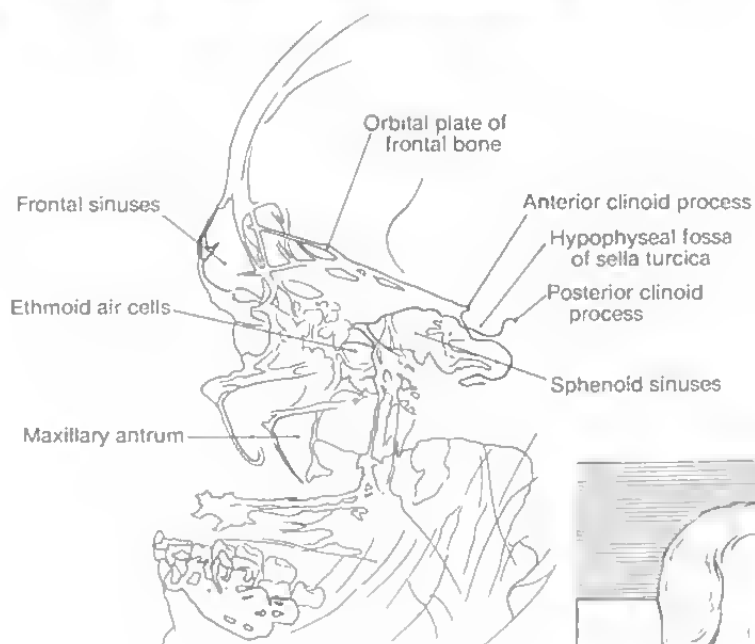
B

Figure 5-7. (A) A Waters' radiograph of the face, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of the patient's head relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B 1.)



A

Figure 5-8. (A) A lateral radiograph of the face, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of the patient's head relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section II B 2.)



B



C

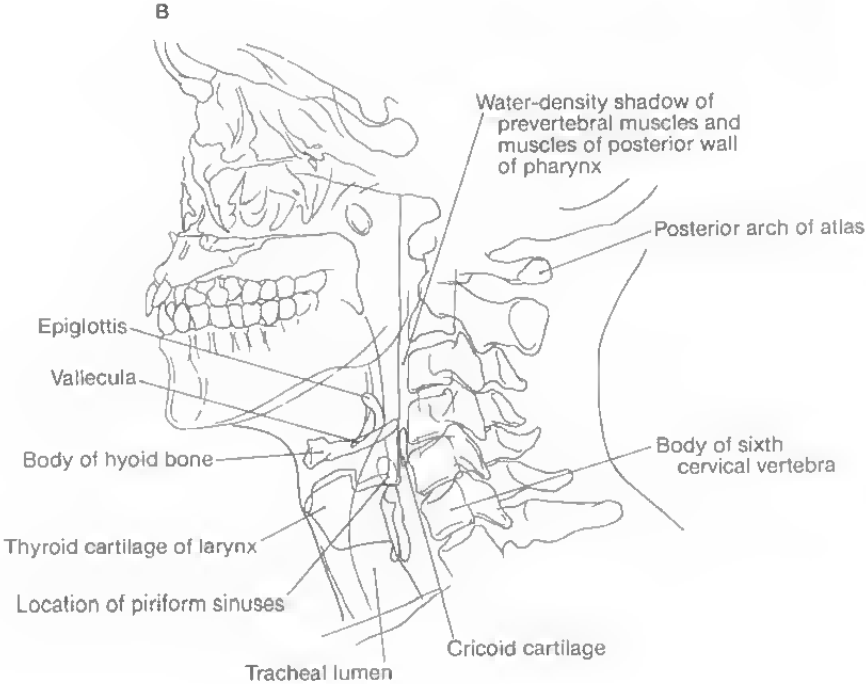


A

Figure 5-12. (A) A lateral radiograph of the neck, (B) its schematic representation, and (C) the orientation of the patient's head and neck relative to the x-ray beam and film cassette for the radiograph. (See section III B.)



C



B